CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1830. [NO. 703.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cheap Blank Books.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Blank Books, made of the best of Paper, and bound in the best manner, which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought at any other Store in this place.

Also, Elegant ALBUMS—Together with a good assortment of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, and MEDICAL BOOKS. STATIONARY, &c.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Nov. 17, 1830.—*2wi*

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas.

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State,

N. B Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL. & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

To Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, No. 42 or No. 49. For terms apply at this office.

Nov. 18, 1830. §02-2w§

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN to take charge of the Wagon Yard. J. MAC RAE.

Nov 17 —2-3t

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 29th or 30th October last, a double Cased *LEVER WATCH*, the marks recollected, were as follows: detached Case-ment, without maker's name or Number engraved on it, with two pair of Extra Jewels, which are of a deeper Red than usually seen in Levers; the word *Patent*, in very small Italicks inscribed on the dial; also the Cristal Broken when taken away. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for the Watch, or information that will lead to the recovery of the same.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1830. §02-4w§

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,

Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

&c. Invite buyers to call and examine for themselves.

Nov 11, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

An Englishman lately travelling through Ireland, rather disdainfully observed to a native of the "*Old Sod*," that, so long as he had been in the Country, he had not seen any thing good, neither had he got any thing good. "Well," says Pat, "by the Hill o' Hoath, you shall not long have that to say, for I will give you a d—— *good licking;* so that you will have it to say that you got at least one *good* thing in Ireland;" and with that he immediately gave him a sound drubbing in his own native style.

Questions and Answers.—Said a master to a pupil—'which way is New Jersey the longest?'

Pupil—Lengthways, Sir.

Master—You're a bright boy—here's a sixpence for you.

Communications.

BY REQUEST.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL.

Mr. Cameron,—Sir,—Aware that the great and all-important subject, "Internal Improvement,"—that the proprietors of the "Capital Stock" in which the State is deeply interested, and that the "citizens of the State, generally," more particularly "those of Fayetteville," have much depending upon the successful operations of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, I am urged by the sense of duty to notice the communication, addressed to you by Mr. George McNeill, agent of that company, and inserted in the Journal of last week. Not sir, from any personal hostility towards men, but towards measures. And, before I proceed to notice the Agent's remarks, which I shall do as briefly as possible, (for I do not consider the most important consequences, connected with them, proper subjects for newspaper discussion, but belonging exclusively to the consideration of the stockholders of said company,) I do boldly and fearlessly assert, that, unless the proprietors are aroused to a true sense of their situation as a company, and that some very important change takes place in the administration of their affairs, that their stock will, very shortly, be of little value, if not totally sunk. "Facts," sir, "are stubborn things." It is too true, that boat owners have, not only made a public declaration, but do intend to resist the payment of tolls, from the present state and condition of the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington. If the boat owners have paid Mr. McNeill, promptly, since his appointment as agent, then sir, your information and mine are both incorrect; but if they have not, he would not be the first person to hear it. I refer him to the records of our County Court for proof. Mr. McNeill remarks "that by compact, the Cape-Fear Navigation Company invested the Board of Internal Improvements with full power to direct all permanent improvements on the Cape-Fear River;"—by refering to the Act of 1823, ch. 16, he will find that they have the sole and exclusive direction of all the operations on the river, whether permanent or otherwise. And, on my own responsibility, I do assert, that I express the sentiments of a large majority of the individual stockholders, who, in conformity with that Act, delegated that power, that they were fully impressed with the belief, and considered it as a part of the compact, entered into at that time,—that all operations on the Cape-Fear River were to be conducted under the superintendence of a skilful engineer; or they never would have complied with the requisitions of that Act.

Mr. McNeill next remarks, "that about two years ago, the board of Public Works pronounced the navigation of the Cape Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, to be complete, having at that time expended upwards of $12,000 of the capital of the company. If the board did pronounce that to be the case, they must have been misinformed—and I hope Mr. McNeill has received incorrect information.'—And before I remark further on this subject, I cannot omit saying, as a citizen of North Carolina, I feel too proud of the talent and intelligence which have at all times presided at that board, for one moment to suppose, that ever any such official communication was ever made to the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company; for, according to his account, it must have taken place about the summer of 1828, —and taking his subsequent remarks in connection with facts, he pays a very poor compliment to the judgment of that board, by saying that, during the summer and fall of 1829, a further sum of $700 was expended by the company in removing obstructions I would refer him to the books of any boat owner in Fayetteville, and there he will find extra expences incurred by lighterage, during the Fall of 1828, and spring of 1829—evidence sufficient to prove tha there was no freshets to carry down logs to obstruct the navigation. I would ask him, if the principa part of the $700 was not expended in removing the very obstructions, which Colonel Tate (under the direction of Mr. Mebane, as superintendent of the board of Public Works,) was expressly sent down to remove during the summer of 1828, and after expending a considerable sum of money, (which the treasurer's report annexed to the Acts of 1828 will shew, and which forms a part of the 12,000,) did not Col Tate report to Mr. Mebane, that all the obstructions, between Fayetteville and Wilmington were removed?—and did not Mr. M. receive that report as a fact, and communicate the same to the board of Public works, who in accordance with the act of 1823, proceeded with the improvements of the river, above Fayetteville? These I believe to be the facts, and under this impression the Agent ought to correct his communication and let it be read thus:—"that about two years ago Mr. Mebane pronounced, (as superintendant of the board of internal improvements,) the navigation of the Cape Fear river between Fayette ville and Wilmington complete." Firmly impressed with the belief that this is a true state of the case, I would ask, did not Mr. Mebaue (over zealous in a good cause) forget that he was President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, as well as Superintendant of the Board of Public Works?—and ought not he as President, to have given his *personal* attention to the state of the river, or to have required of the AGENT of the Company so to do, before any such report was handed to the Board?—and would he not thereby have studied the true interests of the Company over which he presides?—for, from whence do the Company derive any source of revenue on the enormous expenditures made by them?—is it not entirely confined to the *Tolls* collected on merchandize transported up and down the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, which averages an annual amount of about $4000?—and is Mr. Mebane studying the true interests of the Company by promoting, as we well know he does, the improvements above Fayetteville, until every possible means have been resorted to, to render the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington at all times navigable for boats of an easy draft of water at least?—or, has he, like the dog in the fable, let go the substance, and is now grasping at the shadow? I fear it will prove too true. The Agent appears to lay great stress on the expenditure of the $12,000, as he says, out of the capital of the Company. I shall briefly remark, that is a part of the $25,000 subscribed by the State under the Act of 1823, and included 1,500, expended by Mr. Mebane, as superintendant, above and below Fayetteville, in 1828. And if necessary, the State was bound and it was to her interest, to expend the whole amount of the 25,000, in rendering complete, the navigation between Fayetteville and Wilmington, before any proceedings should have been taken on the improvements above Fayetteville. Could the individual proprietors of stock, have foreseen the manner in which their affairs have, for the last three years been managed, they never would have surrendered the right of control for the additional $25,000 to their capital; more especially when they have every reason to fear that they will never be remunerated for the additional responsibility, which must be imposed on them, before they can collect any tolls on that part expended above Fayetteville. I know that the directors intend, by removing [illegible] to exhibit the whole of the tolls in removing [illegible]" to excite poor satisfaction to the proprietors of stock.

And as to the contemplated operations about to be carried on, with boats on improved plans, &c., "*tis all a farce.*" Improvement in measures and in the administration of the company's affairs, are much more essentially necessary, to the true interests of the stockholders; if not important to the very salvation of the Company. And I do again repeat, that unless a general meeting is called, and that promptly too, and an appeal, if necessary, made to the Legislature for redress, that Cape Fear Navigation Stock, and the old Steam Boat Stock, will soon be of equal value.

And finally, it may be asked, why have not the Stockholders, for the last three years, foreseen these fatal consequences, at their general meetings? The only answer that can be given to that question is, that the well known zeal manifested by Mr. Mebane in promoting the operations above Fayetteville, and his representation of the 650 shares of stock, owned by the State, (and which generally constitutes a majority of stock represented at those meetings,) precludes the possibility of any successful argument in favor of the true interests of the Company.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Fayetteville, November 17.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I was happy to see the meeting of the Temperance Society, so largely and so respectably attended last evening. I hope it can be attributed more to the interest which the visiters take in the cause, than a mere curiosity to witness the proceedings of the evening. This Society, whose age is limited to a few months, and which may yet be called in its infancy, is fast acquiring the strength of manhood. Already do we see to its lists, which but a few days since were blank, appended the names of the most intelligent and respectable part of our community. Since it started into existence, it has been the means of reclaiming many; and all who have watched its progress, are convinced of its efficacy. Already is the Hydra growing weak, under the blows inflicted by this infant society. And the day is not far distant, when its founders may anticipate the most successful issue of their efforts. No, Mr Editor, the day is not far distant, when they, armed with the simple weapons of Temperance, a sling and a stone, can finally overthrow the Goliath, which has so long preyed upon the bones, and eat out the substance of our people. For, alas! We have too many living among us at this time, who have once occupied spheres of usefulness, but who only survive, the wretched monuments of their own destruction. If I understand it aright, the object of the Society is to promote the cause of Temperance, by the members relinquishing the use of ardent spirits themselves, and discountenancing the use of it in others. That intemperance is the most demoralizing in its effects, of any evil with which we are afflicted, is abundantly manifested in the conduct and habits of its unfortunate subjects. Point out the man who drinks to excess, and in the same character you witness all the evils, to which our nature is liable.—Let us see the dispositions of those who frequent the brothel, and gaming-house, and inquire if such can be attributed to the pernicious effects of liquor. Those who are accustomed to go to such places, are liable to excess of passion, and an inclination to gamble is there instilled. It is well known that ardent spirits possess such an inciting quality, that it usurps the throne of reason and gives full sway to all the evil passions of our nature. Hence we see houses of dissipation,—scenes of turbulence and frequently of bloodshed. It stupifies our faculties, thereby rendering us in a measure disqualified for the ordinary business of life. To dissipate we cannot without going to excess, and it is then attended with considerable expense,—an expense which but few are able to bear at all, and none long. It is frequently the case, that the disposition of one man, leads to the destruction of many; he may possibly have a large family dependant upon him for support, who by his conduct, are reduced to entire beggary and want. Besides, there is great mischief to be apprehended from the example—for we never find a drunkard without his companions. On this account it is said to be a kind of social vice, the pleasure of which is heightened by a few partakers. The circle may be at first small, but in a short time it increases until a whole town is infected with the contagion.

But why go farther? what I have said is perfectly known to us all, and needs no laboured arguments to convince any of its truth; for we have had too many examples exhibited to us, of Poverty and ruin, which have resulted entirely from the pernicious effects of liquor On that account it would be useless to detail the distresses which a Drunkard brings upon himself, his friends and Society. Let us then use every means, let us seize every opportunity which will rid us of this evil. Let us unite in the general cause, and if our efforts are crowned with success, we will have great satisfaction in knowing, that in advocating Temperance we have been the means of promoting the interests of Religion and Virtue.

A VISITER.

Nov. 16th.

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR: I wish to call the attention of the proper authorities to the low and scandalous transactions of some of the *Hangers-on* of our Market. There is scarce a day, but some of the people from the country are cheated, or otherwise deprived of a part of what they have for sale, by these *Hangers-on.* If it is the duty of the Clerk of the Market to see that they are justly dealt with, he is very remiss in it—if it is not his duty, the Police of the Town ought to vest the power in his hands. But, Sir, should these *Hangers-on* still *continue* to abstract a portion of what they get into their hands to sell for the Country People, they will some morning find their names posted in the same building wherein they carry on their nefarious practices.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

A destructive fire occurred near Nashville on the 23d ult. attended with the loss of life under most melancholy circumstances. The building, which was remote from the town, had long been unoccupied, and a female slave who had recently arrived from Louisville with the small-pox, had been carried to the house, and was in the third story at the time of its destruction. When the fire was discovered, it was of course impracticable to reach her, and she being unable, from disease, to retreat from the approaching flames, was inevitably consumed. The Nashville Banner says that the fire, no doubt, was intentionally communicated, and was probably the result of a fiend-like design, which was but too fatally accomplished, to destroy the life of a helpless fellow-creature. The Banner adds, "That any one should be found among us barbarous enough to apply the flame to the [illegible]ched victim, is a disgrace to human is calculated although universally exempted, acter of our [illegible]flict a stain upon the char-[illegible]."

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—The President and Directors of this Canal met on Saturday last, in the packet boat Charles Fenton Mercer, and accompanied by their Engineer in Chief, Mr. Benjamin Wright, the Engineer of the Second Division, Mr. Nathan S. Roberts, and several other Engineers and officers of the Company, proceeded up the Canal, from the old locks next below the Little Falls of the Potomac, to the first level above the Great Falls, passing in this space over twelve culverts, and through sixteen locks, each of eight feet lift. They met in their ascent, a boat, which had just descended from the Seneca feeder, eight miles above the Great Falls.

It was highly gratifying to perceive, that the side culverts of the locks, each of which is provided with three inlets for the water at the bottom of the lock, caused the boat to ascend readily from one level to the next, and to pass through the chamber of the lock, in less than three minutes; and this, notwithstanding the lock tenders and draft horses were new to their occupations.

The passage through one lock was accomplished in two and a half minutes; and the Engineer in Chief was of opinion that, with prompt exertion, the passage through a lock might be accomplished in two minutes.

No effort was made during this voyage to try the speed of the boat, which is 11 feet 8 inches wide, and 75 feet long, being three feet narrower, and fifteen feet shorter, than the lock chambers will admit. But the same boat was some time ago, when crowded with passengers, propelled by three horses, along a single level of two miles and a quarter, at a rate very little short of eight miles an hour.—*Nat Int.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Nullification.—*Judge Smith*, one of the Senators from South Carolina, has just published a well written and animated Address to the people of that State, in which he expresses his opinion very clearly and fully on the Tariff & Internal Improvement questions, to which he is decidedly opposed; but he altogether disapproves of the proposed Convention and of all other violent measures in relation to these subjects. He is of opinion, that time, mature consideration and a spirit of moderation, will effect more than any high handed revolutionary measures. Judge Smith highly approves of President Jackson's veto, and is of opinion that a considerable change has taken place in Congress on these subjects, and that, ere long, there will be as large a majority in that body *opposed* to laying high duties on imported manufactures, and expending the proceeds in Roads and Canals, as there has hitherto been in *favor* of these measures. In reference to something like a *threat* which had been made, that if the Judge did not approve of the Convention and other projects connected with it, he would no longer enjoy the honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States, he thus plainly and honorably expresses himself:

"I have as high a sense of laudable ambition as any Gentleman, and as much pride in serving my Country, but have no desire to purchase its honors at the expense of private opinion; and more especially, when that opinion relates to a subject of more vital importance to the future destinies of the Republic than any subject that ever agitated this community."

Young Wilding outdone!—In the coffee room at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, the conversation of the company touched on the subject respecting the real or imaginary existence, of mermaids, when one of the party declared in favour of the affirmative: 'Oh! real, beyond all doubt; I have seen seven or more at one time, the most beautiful creatures I ever beheld, with long black hair, and their young ones sucking at their breasts."—The worthy and facetious host of the Bush replied, "Sir, Capt.—— of the ——, informed me that one Sunday morning a merman had suddenly appeared to his men dressed in gay attire with his hair frizzled and powdered as white as a full grown cauliflower, and demanded to know if the captain was on board. The captain soon appeared on deck. The merman addressed him as follows:—'Sir I shall feel particularly obliged by your giving orders for your anchor to be taken up, as it lays against my street door, and prevents my family from going to church."

A False Alarm.—A few weeks ago, the inhabitants of one of the principal cities in the West of England were filled with conjecture and consternation at the following notice, printed in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired, "Mrs. M. from London, *deals in all sorts of Ladies.*" All was consternation!—Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to whom this Mrs. M. might be! No one could tell: she was a stranger. Great anxiety prevailed as to this equivocal proclamation of the new establishment. For two whole days all was inquiry and consultation. On the third morning, behold, the mystery was unravelled. The house-painter, who had it seems, been suddenly attacked by a fit of gout, returned to finish his work, and in ten minutes concluded it by adding—"*and gentlemen's wearing apparel.*"

Women that are the least bashful, are not unfrequently the most modest, and we are never more deceived than when we infer any laxity of principle, from that freedom of demeanor, which often arises from a total ignorance of vice.

RAIL ROAD TO THE ROANOKE.

Petersburg, Nov. 9.

The proprietors of land through which the Rail Road may probably pass, have, with a few exceptions, gratuitously released their right to the land necessary for the track of the road, all the way from Petersburg to the Roanoke. The Engineers are now employed in locating the road from the Rowanty to the Nottoway River. We are gratified to learn that the subscription list is advancing; and that our country friends are beginning to take a warm interest in the undertaking.—*Intell.*

Summary verdict.—At a late sitting of the Supreme Court, in Kent county, Md. the case of Elizabeth Johnson against John A. Cottins, for the seduction of the Plaintiff's daughter, was tried, and a verdict found for Plaintiff. The case was one of aggravated character, and the Jury gav exemplary damages—*two thousand and eighty three dollars*—being the entire amount of the valuation of the defendant's estate; real and personal."

From the Desk of poor Robert, the Scribe.

If your children you'd command,
Parents, keep a steady hand—

Our parson used to say 'Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.' And therefore every little fellow of us used to be obliged to say our catechise every Saturday afternoon. And methinks I can trace the influence of the serious lessons in the conduct and opinions of every man who was brought up under the venerable pastor.

The government, as well as the education of children is a matter of the most momentous concern.

Mrs. Hasty is a woman of as good disposition as you will find in a hundred, but she 'don't keep a steady hand' with her children. 'Tommy,' said she, 'let the clock case alone.' Tommy turned around, whistled for half a minute, and went to work at the clock again. 'Tommy,' said she angrily, 'if you don't let that clock alone I certainly will whip you. I never did see such a boy (said the mother,) he don't mind a word I say.' She continued her knitting, while Tom continued at the clock case till over it tumbled, and dashed the clock and case to pieces. The mother up with the tongs and knocked poor Tom sprawling among the ruins. Tom roared like Bedlam, and the kind woman took him in her lap—was sorry she had hurt him, but then he should learn to mind his mother, and giving him a piece of cake to stop his crying, picked up the ruins of the clock. What was the consequence? Why, Tom, who, with 'a steady hand' to govern him, would have become a man of worth, turned out a hasty, ill natured villain.

My neighbor Softly, good woman, don't whip her poor dear children, however bad they may conduct, for they cry so loud and so long, she is afraid they will go into fits. Yet she keeps a rod hanging up over the mantle piece, threatening them every hour in the day.

Old Captain Testy swore his children should be well governed. So he laid by a good hickory, and for every offence thrashed his children till they were beaten into hardihood and shamelessness. When they appeared on the theatre of life, they were only fit, for robbery, and the whipping post.

How different was the government of my old friend Aimwell and his wife.—If one corrected a child, the other never interfered. When the first ray of knowledge began to dawn in their infant mind, they commenced a steady course of proceeding.

They never directed what was improper to be done, or misunderstood; but so long as the child resisted through *temper*, they continued to persist until the temper yielded. A second whipping was rarely necessary. A steady hand—a mild but firm manner of issuing their commands, were always sure to produce obedience. It was an invariable rule with them when they were in a passion, never to punish their children; never to promise to them the minutest thing without performing; and yet their children loved them most tenderly—wantoned and played their little gambols about them with the utmost freedom. If it was convenient they came to the table—if *not*, without a murmur they waited. They grew up patterns of filial obedience and affection, and added to society the most correct, useful and respectable members.

Listen to old Robert; never strike a child while you are in anger. Never interfere with your husband or wife in the correction of a child in its presence. The parents must be united, or there is an end of government. Never make *light* promises to children of rewards or punishments; but scrupulously fulfil what you promise. Begin early with your children—if the temper be high break it while young—it may cost *you* and them a pang, but will save *you both* fifty afterwards—and then be steady in your government. Use the rod sparingly. It is better and easier to command from their love and respect than by *fear*. Keep these rules, and my word for it, your children will be a happiness to you while young, and an honor to you when they grow up

Luzern. Gleaner

Hugo Arnot was one day, while panting with the asthma, looking out of his window, and was almost deafened by the noise of a brawling fellow who was selling oysters.—"The extravagant rascal," said Hugo, "has wasted as much breath as would have served me for a month."

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

New York, November 17.

By the *Formosa* packet ship from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 20th ult. This is an uncommonly short passage at this season. We translate hastily such articles as appear of interest. There is no authority for the publication heretofore made of the Prussian troops having entered Belgium, nor is there as we continue to think, any probability of their doing so. An article under the Berlin head of 8th October says expressly, that the King desires. of all things, to avoid war; though it states, erroneously as we suspect, that Prussia, as well as England, had been called upon to interpose by arms. A similar allegation as to England was authoritatively contradicted by the London Courier, and we presume it to be equally unfounded with regard to Prussia.

The King of France reviewed the National Guard of Versailles, and its environs, on the 18th, amounting to from twenty to twenty-five thousand men,—mostly all uniformed, and all armed. The King was accompanied by his two sons, Lafayette, and General Gerard: and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The lives of the Ex-ministers are, it may be feared, endangered by the vehemence of some of the assemblages of Paris, which seem intent on bringing them to the block, notwithstanding the sentiments of the King, of Lafayette, and of petitions from some of the wounded in the memorable days of July, that the authors of the calamities of those days might be spared! The editor of the *Temps* one of the papers that earliest and most fearlessly denounced the *ordonnances*, has also petitioned for mercy to the prisoners. The *Patriote* newspaper however, recently established, echoes the cry for their blood; and it will be difficult for the government to resist, especially if the Chamber of Deputies hesitates. Yet it would be a noble consummation of a glorious revolution, that it should be unstained by blood shed on the scaffold.

From the north of Europe we see nothing of interest. The south of Spain was actually invaded by Gen. Valdez, but with a force of only 800 men! This does not look like serious work. Of Italy, as yet, we hear nothing; but it must come.

The messenger from St. Petersburg bringing his new instructions to M. *Pozzo di Borgo*, Ambassador at Paris, had arrived at Strasburg.

PARIS, OCTOBER 19.—A band of some thirty persons, marching three by three, carrying a tri-colored flag with this inscription, "death to the Ex-Ministers." presented itself to-day about twelve, before the Palais Royal. The National Guard took up arms, and the standard-bearer and several other individuals were arrested.

This evening frequent assemblages took place in the Courts of the Palais Royal.—Cries of "Down with the Ministers, the head of Polignac," were uttered. The National Guard cleared the Courts, and the gates were closed. At 8 o'clock the garden was alse closed; and so great was the crowd, that the shops were shut up. The Guard conducted with equal prudence and firmness.

SPAIN.—*Urdus, Oct.* 13.—The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground with a column of 800 men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. Gen. Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin, Oct.* 8.—The failure of the Dutch expedition against Brussels excited much sensation here. The Court at the Hague has demanded from this government, as from that of England, an armed intervention; but neither the one nor the other are disposed to make so serious a movement without previously consulting the other Powers. It would be easy enough for our army to subdue the Belgians, who do not appear united; but such an enterprize might bring about a general war, which, though desired by our young officers, and even by some of our princes, the King is anxious at all events to avoid. A mission of Gen. Muffling to Paris and London is talked of.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—The Prince of Orange keeps up at Antwerp his little government, which is without authority, and signs the acts proposed by Messrs. Ursel, Lacoste, &c.

From the Courier des Pays Bas.

The Antwerp journal of this morning contains a report in favor of juries, signed by the Prince of Orange. We cannot too often repeat, this parody of a government is shockingly maladroit. The Belgians recognize no authority but that of the provisional government; and the Prince of Orange ought to feel how much his attempts to reign at Antwerp injure him. Let him dissolve his pretended government—his pretended ministry; hoist our colors, purge Antwerp and Maestricht of the presence of the Dutch, return himself for a time into the ranks of private citizens, and permit the provinces of Limbourg and Antwerp to proceed freely to the choice of deputies in the National Congress. We can assure him, these measures would be more advantageous to him than his government *in partibus*—his orders which are not executed—and, his good intentions, which false measures compromit. It seems to us that a ship-wrecked man, to whom a plank of safety is offered, ought to consider well before rejecting it.

The Central Committee of Belgium, composed of De Potter, Gendebien, Sylvain Van de Weyer, and Ch. Roger, on the 12th of October, issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, and for determining the number to be sent from each district. By this decree the elections are to begin throughout Belgium on the 27th of October. The National Congress is to assemble on the third of November. The Congress is to be installed under the Presidency of the oldest member, the four youngest serving as secretaries. After the members shall have produced their credentials, the Congress is then to be definitively organized.

By the *New York* packet ship, we have papers of the 16th October from Liverpool, and of the 15th from London. Except as to the Liverpool markets, their contents were anticipated by the Brighton.

Liverpool, October 16, 1830.—From the limited demand experienced this week for Cotton, and the anxiety evinced by importers to effect sales, particularly of the lower qualities, we reduce our quotations on this description about 1-8d. per lb. but on the better qualities we notice but little alteration. The present disturbances on the Continent, and an enhancement in the value of money, with a fear of derangement in commercial credit, induce holders to press sales, in order to close their year's operations, and secure themselves against the dangers which at present threaten. Sales of the week 11,189 bags. At the public sale of Sea-Islands this day, the prices ruled ½d per lb. lower than the business done by private. The present fine weather, experienced the last ten days, has enabled the farmers to secure the grain outstanding in the Northern Districts. All descriptions of Bread Stuffs have experienced a decline – say 10d. per bushel, on the new Wheat, the last ten days.

Flour, duty paid, is selling slowly at 35s. a 36s. pr. brl. for good brands. Bonded Flour, but few sales have been effected. Nominal price, 26s. per brl.

Cotton.—Uplands, 6¾ a 7¼; Orleans, 6 5-8 a 8¼; Mobile, 6 3-8 a 7 3-8; Alabama, 6 7-8 a 7 1-8.

New York, Nov. 18.

The late hour at which we yesterday received our Paris papers prevented our going into much detail, either in observations on the news or translations. We supply the deficiency to-day. Belgium seems intent upon becoming now a separate government, entirely renouncing all connection with the house of Nassau; and if the queston is to be determined, as we believe it will be, between Belgium and Holland, without the intervention of any foreign nation, Belgium will prevail. There is, in both the London and Paris journals, a remarkable absence of information from Holland: neither letters nor papers of recent date are noticed.

In Paris the absorbing topic was the punishment with death of the ex-ministers, who had not yet been even put upon their trial. It seems to be assumed, however, by the people and the press, that they will be condemned of course, and that the movement so suddenly made in the Chamber of Deputies, and so cordially and naturally participated by the King, to abolish the punishment of death, had chiefly in view to screen the obnoxious ministers. The step taken by the Chamber appears obviously to have been injudicious; and the fact, that when they themselves had the power of originating a law for abolishing the penalty of death, they would have called upon the King to propose it, thus shunning responsibility themselves, and putting it upon the sovereign, does not prove much for their moral courage. The result of this, doubtless well intended, but misjudged effort, will be, we apprehend, to seal, irreversibly, the fate of Messrs. Polignac and Peyronnet. The others will probably escape with life. A convict at Toulouse, named Berrie, had written a letter to Mr. Beranger, one of the Deputies on the committee of impeachment, admitting himself to have been one of the incendiaries of Normandy, and charging the whole upon Prince Polignac. The accusation, and the Prince's indignant denial of it, will be found among our extracts. On the 9th October the minister of the Interior, M. Guizot, laid before the Chamber of Deputies, the project of a law proposed by the King for indemnifying the families of the killed and the wounded on the days of the 27th, 28th and 29th July. In the speech introductory to this law, the Minister stated, that by this contest in Paris, more than 900 children have become orphans; more than 300 women have lost their husbands; and more than 300 men have lost their sons; 511 citizens are maimed for life; 3,961 wounded are expected to recover, without incapacity of labor for the future.

Indemnity is provided in each of these cases. At the same sitting, a law for the regulation and permanent organization of the National Guard was also proposed from the King; upon which occasion, Gen. *Matthieu Dumas* stated that "the National Guards of France amounted to between fourteen and fifteen hundred thousand men, of whom five hundred thousand were now armed; and the Minister of War had taken measures to have arms distributed among the rest. This mass is divided into two thousand five hundred battalions and commanded by fifty thousand officers, mostly old soldiers: three hundred thousand are uniformed; one hundred companies of artillery are organized, and about to receive their *materiel;* one thousand seven hundred companies of *pompiers* and four hundred of cavalry are equipped and now doing duty." 'Finally,' said the orator, in concluding; "to what more worthy Chief could this glorious command be confided, than to the Veteran of our National Glory; to him who has consecrated his whole life to the defence of our Liberties?"—(Bravo, bravo.)

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned on the 9th for one month. Meantime, an election, to supply vacancies, resignations, &c., which comprise one-fourth of the Chamber, will take place.

There were serious disturbances in Dresden, and the police are said to have been quite powerless, but the government depend on the communal guard, and expect tranquillity will be restored. Some persons implicated were to be tried.

ALGIERS.—Mortality has ceased among the French troops. The invading Arabs had retired, and a guard of 200 Arabs was organizing for the regulation of the interior. It is proposed to put the territory in the hands of a company of capitalists.

The Bey of Tittery had sent notice to the consuls that he intended to attack the French troops; but Gen. Boyer sent a detachment to the plain of Mitidjah, and found no opposition.

The regencies of Tunis and Tripoli have made treaties with France. Each pays o her the sum of 800,000 francs against all pecuniary demands and enters into the following engagements.

"The Pacha formally renounces, for himself and successors, the right of sending out cruizers against any Christian Power which, being at war with the Regency should, on its part, abstain from the exercise of this right against Tripolitan merchantmen. He renounces, no less expressly, any augmentation of the actual number of his ships of war, a list of which has been delivered to us. He abolishes in his dominions the slavery of the Christians; the tributes, presents or dues, under whatsoever name imposed, on European Governments, and the monopoly of commerce. He binds himself not only to give to foreign vessels which may be wrecked on the coasts of the Regency the necessary assistance and succour, but also to make good the value of the effects or merchandize which may have been pillaged, and to pay fines, as a reparation for the murders which may have been committed on persons belonging to the crews of those ships."

ANNE ROYALL TO THE COUR. & ENQUIRER.

Canandaigua Nov. 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Where are the glittering ten thousand swords of gallantry which Edmund Burke talked of? Why do not the lazy scoundrels leap instantly from their scabbards and avenge the insults offered to the Lady-Walter-Scott of the new world? The sufferings which Maria Antoinette bore are nothing to mine. She only had her head taken off by the gentlemanly guillotine; but I have forty heads taken off besides the pulling out of ninety horns.—I have suffered as much as the celebrated Hortensia, the fair philosopher of Alexandria or some other heathen city, whom the rascally monks and anti-masons murdered on the banks of the Nile, and then flung into the river to make a breakfast to a crocodile.

I have scarcely slept a wink since I left Pittsburgh—that barbarous, ignorant, smoky, pitiful, rascally, dirty, dingy, silly, murderous, anti-masonic vagabond village. Have you heard how I have been used there by the anti-masons? If there had been a spark of gallantry remaining, the carrier pigeons ought to have spread intelligence of the outrage from Maine to Georgia. A rascally Post Master refused to frank me a letter to you my honoured friends. I mean to have him removed *instanter*. I know he has been dealing in coffin handbills But the anti-masons! the anti-masons! "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now;" if your heart ever bled, now let it pour forth its floods. I went into an anti-masonic shop in Pittsburgh to sell a Black Book: the people in it had a very rascally, anti-masonic, down look. I told them, if they wanted to do any business they must get gentlemen behind the counter; that if they could beg or borrow or steal the tail of a monkey from any old Museum, and have it pinned to his coat tail, he might be carried through the country, and make a fortune by exhibiting an anti-masonic or Morgan rarity. What do you think he did? Why the fellow sneaked down stairs with a cowskin behind his back, and perpetrated an assault and battery on Mrs. Anne Royall. Oh! how my heart boiled! If I had not had a little fever on me at the time, I should have caught the villain and whipt him on the spot. He run, however, like a greyhound, into a dark chamber. What could I do with a leg which the Blue-skins in Vermont broke the other year, and which is not yet absolutely as good as new? I will not disgrace your paper by writing down his name; but he will be easily recognized. His countenance will bear witness—yes his Cain-like face will furnish *prima facie* evidence against him for almost any crime, in any court of justice, from a simple larceny up to a respectable burglary. Oh! if I had only caught him, how I should have nullified him, and disumioned every limb in his body. But these anti-masons have the longest legs in the world, and bless me, how they do use them!

We must have the world reformed. The rights of woman are disregarded. If the nullifiers of South Carolina had any brains, which is rather doubtful, they would do something for the fair sex, instead of their stuff about the tariff and cotton bags. When I was last in New York, I mentioned the necessity of doing something for the lost rights of women, to Russel Comstock. He agreed with me decidedly, and said he meant to look for them among the lost rights of the states. I have no doubt but both have been hid away by the nullifiers. Give my compliments to Russell, and tell him I shall be glad to hear that he prosecutes his patriotic course.

But of these anti-masons, they are the wickedest pack of rascals that ever crawled between heaven and earth—all but one. What one? you will ask with a smile. Why, then out it must come—my friend Frank Granger, who, contrary to my solemn advice, took their nomination and almost broke up the friendship, that like a rose in the bud was just blushing into maturity between us. He has one of the most princely houses I ever saw, and then he is so hospitable, polite, kind, and chatty, besides doing dancing, carving and such like accomplishments, almost as good as an angel.

When I reached this place, he was in high spirits, about the election. "I'm governor—I'm governor, Mrs. Royall," cried Frank. "You're a fool," said I. The messengers were arriving every five minutes, with majorities from the "infected district." 'Mr. Granger, says one, 'over 3000 from Genesse,"—"Mr. Granger," says another scoundrel anti-mason, 1500 from Monroe—we have done wonders, must have a flour inspector's birth"—"Mr. Granger," says another, "a majority in Cayuga—Throop is dished—I should be pleased to be a canal collector." Frank bowed, smiled, looked pleased and promised every thing. Says I to him, "Frank do you believe these rascals, they tell you that you are elected—there is not one word of truth in them—you are no more elected than I am—they are deceiving you." "My dear madam," said Frank bowing low, "these are very large majorities—I must think I'm elected"—and then he went to spouting Mr. Shakespeare's poetry about the crown, and all that.

Well, next day came, and up comes old Oneida like the rush of the Trenton Falls in a thunder storm—then Herkimer at its heels—then Montgomery—then Rensselaer—then Albany. "Bring me no more reports," said Frank, "Mrs. Royall give me your hand—the anti-masons are all cheats—henceforth I turn my attention to philosophy and ruta baga—anti-masonry I forswear," and then covering himself with his mantle like the immortal Cæsar, he sat down to one of the fattest roast turkies, I think, I ever set my four old teeth upon. "Frank," said I, "this turkey was never raised by the anti-masons." "Hang old Root!" said he. "Take care how you touch old Root," said I, "he is my friend."

So you will see I have saved my honored friend Frank from that desolating scourge of anti-masonry. I have snatched him like a burning brand out of the furnace. When I came through the Genesee country, I was told that my life was in danger. "Let them try," said I, like the immortal Stark "Phineas L. Tracy is on the look out for you," said some one. "Let him come, said I, "I can thrash him any day—I have done it before in Washington, and I'll do it again." Then there was a report that Fred Whittlesey was going to waylay me. "He waylay me, said I," the mean sneaking fellow—I am only afraid that he will sue me for damages. Oh! if I only could get him to knock a chip off my shoulder, and so get round the law, I would give him one of the soundest thrashings he ever had." Then came another rumour, that Bates Cooke and Thurlow Weed meant to make an anti-mason of me. "If they do," said I, "I'll Tim-Monroe every hair on their heads—I'll Morganise them—I'll dish them.' So the anti-masons are down the Niagra, where they themselves put poor Morgan, for I have no doubt his blood is on their guilty heads—poor fellow!

My dear gentlemen, I shall be in New York soon. Present my compliments to Mr. Charles King, who I understand, has much improved of late—tell him to cut off his whiskers. Col. Stone, I suppose, is still sipping any body's wine and smoking every body's segars. Secretary Dwight will be crawling out of his flannel, and organizing the Church-and State-Blue-Burgundy party, to overwhelm me in New York. Let him look out for squalls. I'm not afraid of the world in arms—provided the anti-masonic bears are tied up. Pray how is "good society" getting on? I have a few odd accounts to settle with them. What a glorious thing is the French revolution. I have some thoughts of going over to see Louis Philip, and putting him in my Black Book. Thine, for ever,

ANNE ROYALL.

Qui tam suit.—George J. Willis, vs H. F. Sanders and L. Wilson, brought to recover a penalty incurred under the statute to prevent the making or setting up of lotteries, was tried before the county Court of this county, which closed their session last week. The jury found the respondents had incurred a penalty under the statute equal to the whole amount of the scheme, and accordingly found verdict for the complainant of $400. *Montgomery Gaz.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have more than once had occasion to advert to the disposition evinced by the ultra politicians in South Carolina to throw off the *bondage* of citizenship of the United States, upon any prospect of success opening for such a project. If we were to take their language literally, we should suppose that they have already cast off the odious allegiance. Look at the following, and say what other interpretation can be put upon it. The "Southern Times," published at Columbia, is a leading paper, perhaps as high in the confidence of the chief men of the Nullification party as any other paper in the State. That journal, arraigning Judge Smith's late letter (advising caution and forbearance) as contrary to the spirit which the times require, uses the following among other reproachful observations:

"There were many men who would have as soon believed that the Sun would wander from his course, as that Judge Smith would have recommended South Carolina to kneel at the footstool of the Presidential chair, or AGAIN *place her interests in the keeping of a* faithless, corrupt, all grasping and omnipotent *majority of Congress.*

NEW YORK, NOV. 15.

Sentence Day.—The prisoners' box presented, on Saturday, a spectacle of unusual though melancholy interest. Among those brought up to receive sentence were Alexander B. Weaver, Benjamin S. Atwater, Salvadore Canet, Joseph F. Carr, and two or three others, whose appearance, dress, and manners, would not disgrace any drawing room in the city.

Benjamin S. Atwater, alias John Jones, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a number of watches from Ackley Fitch, and a large package of money from Alfred Day, at the Pearl street House, when brought to the bar, seemed overwhelmed with the agony of his feelings. In a note addressed to the Court the prisoner stated that he left College last Spring, and came to this city. He here became acquainted with what are called fashionable young men, and fell, gradually into most of their fashionable vices. He was seduced by the fascinations of the gaming table, lost his money, and then, after some hesitation, resolved to supply his purse by means which led to his destruction. He implored the Court to have some regard to the afflictions of his aged parents and connexions, and allow him to go to sea, or to enter the United States' service; but they decided that their duty to the community was imperative, in awarding to him the same degree of punishment that was meted out to others, and therefore adjudged him to be imprisoned in the State prison at hard labor, for the term of five years.

More beautiful effects of whiskey.—At a husking party in the town of Brutus, (New York,) last week, a man by the name of Levi Odle was suddenly killed in an encounter with a Mr. Graham. Odle was intoxicated, and proposed going to prayer, and accordingly knelt down and commenced a mock prayer. A Mr. Lamphear who was present, shocked at this wanton ridicule and profanation of devotional exercise, remonstrated, and endeavored to prevent him. Odle immediately became enraged, and commenced a furious attack upon Lamphear, who retreated and endeavored to avoid him. Odle became furious and abusive in the extreme, when Mr. Graham interfered and attempted to pacify him. Odle kicked Mr. G. several times, who at last retaliated, and struck him one blow, which unfortunately hit him on the temporal bone just back of the left ear, which felled him to the earth a dead man. Graham has since been bound over for trial.

Distressing Event.—We learn that a child about four years old, belonging to a Mr.—— living on the corner of Sophia and Buffalo streets, in this village, on Wednesday evening last, playing with some shavings near the fire place communicated the fire to its clothes, and was so dreadfully burned as to expire during the night. There was no one present when the fire commenced to render assistance except the mother, who was so completely *intoxicated* as to be beyond the power of extinguishing the flames or even making any attempt.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

A reward of one hundred dollars and half the sum of money recovered of the *Swindler*, is offered by Messrs Allens & Paddock, for the apprehension of JAMES A. ADAMS, who left this city on Friday last with $600, to which they had rather a better right than he had. Adams is described as about 5½ feet high, with light hair, full face, small grey eyes, and has lost part of the forefinger of his right hand.—*Augusta Courier.*

A Scotchman's Fall.—Colman in his 'Randolph Records,' mentions the incredible tale, a la Munchausen, of the Scotchman's tumble from one of the loftiest houses in the Old Town of Edinburgh.

'He slipped,' says the legend, off the roof of a habitation sixteen stories high; and when midway in his descent through the air, he arrived at a lodger looking out of a window of the eighth floor, to whom (as he was an acquaintance) he observed, en passant—'Eh, Sandy, man, sic a fa' as I shall ha'e!'

John Ross, the head Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, holds the following language to the Special Agent of the United States, authorized to treat with them for the sale of their lands:—

"The Cherokees have long since come to the conclusion never again to cede *another foot* of land, and of this determination there is abundant proof to be found among the public documents in the offices of the General Government. The President was addressed upon the subject; and they now only ask the rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to them under former treaties. The offer of new guarantees can be no inducement to treat."

Rail Road to Washington.—The citizens of Baltimore, we believe, are much disposed to comply with the suggestion made some time since in a Washington paper, "to construct a lateral Rail Road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the city of Washington." The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have full power, under their charter, to construct such a Road as far as the line of the District of Columbia; and there is no doubt that Congress would pass a law to extend their powers and privileges to any part of the District. The cost of such a Rail Road could not exceed 750,000 dollars—its benefit would be great to both cities, and indeed to the United States, and its profit to the Stockholders ample. This is a subject worthy of attention, and we hope will not be neglected.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The Cotton Crop.—Accounts from New Orleans of the beginning of this month, upon which, says the Charleston Courier, reliance may be placed, state that the crop of Louisiana and Mississippi will be larger than ever was known—that there never was such a season since Cotton has been grown there; and there was every appearance of the weather holding for a month. The "yield" is stated to be enormous, 1250 lbs. of seed cotton giving 400lbs. of clean cotton; while in common years it requires 1600 lbs. Fields, which had been gone over five times, were again as white as driven snow. Accounts had been received there from Tennessee and Alabama, that the crops of those States would be much larger than was at first expected.

Treaty with Turkey.—The New York Daily Advertiser states, Mr. Rhind, Commissioner to Turkey has arrived in the brig Phebe Ann, from Smyrna. He brings with him the *Commercial Treaty* negotiated by him with the Sublime Porte.

Mr. R. brought out with him four elegant Arabian horses, which he obtained at Constantinople. A policy was obtained upon them last Saturday, at one of the Marine offices for $4000, at 25 per cent. premium, covenanting to deliver them at New York alive.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest.—An official notice from the Union Bank of Maryland, which has been published in the several newspapers of the city, gives the important and highly gratifying information that "The President and Directors have decided to make loans of money, upon pledges of approved stocks as security, AT LESS THAN THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM." This decision of the directors of an incorporated, monied Institution, possessing the largest capital of any Bank in this State, reflects the highest credit on their judgment, liberality, and attachment to the prosperity of their fellow-citizens, who will duly appreciate the value and influence of this first step to reduce the rate of interest in monied institutions.

The *just* rate of interest is that which monied men generally are accustomed to receive and be satisfied with, and it is well known in Baltimore that all well secured stocks, paying a certain interest of five per cent per annum, are above *par*, some of them as much as ten per cent—And vast sums of money are constantly on deposite in one of our public institutions, and in the hands of individual bankers, at the rate of four per cent per annum—*it is therefore* an act of justice to the men of *business in our community*, who require loans by discounts for short periods, that they should not pay more than a fair rate of interest The Directors of the Union Bank will have the merit of being foremost in effecting this desirable and just reduction, as there can be no doubt the other public institutions will follow their example.—We scarcely need remark, that the reduction of interest will cause a great increase in value of real property in Baltimore as compared with the usual standard—money.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The editor of the *Charleston Courier*, is requested to publish the following remedy for sore throats.

Two table spoons full of ashes in one pint of boiling water, to which, after being strained, add two tea-spoons full of table salt, a piece of alum, and one of saltpetre, each the size of a nutmeg, the juice of three limes, or a little vinegar or orange juice, all sweetened with honey, and when cold, gargle the throat every three hours. This remedy has frequently been tried, and never found to fail.

Ire Land.—It is somewhat whimsical, that the names of places in this land of ire, as Davies calls it, should be so appropriate to a pugnacious people. Killgoblin, Killkenny, Killmecthomas, Iniskilling, Killmany, Killmore, and a thousand others of like import, are the names of towns. Knockmeledown, Knockmalloch, Knockmore, is the established nomenclature for hills. Every hill indeed, is a *knock*, and every church a *kill*.

Aspiring Genius.—The following letter has been received by Mr. Campbell, of Sadler's Wells Theatre, from a gentleman who expects to shine as the representative of youth, elegance and heroism, on that favored stage—"dear sir I hope you will favor my request sir would you employ me for any thing you can find for me to do on the stage sir within very little Rehearsal I could take norvals Romeo and alonzo in peru.—Sir if you favor my designs I will be your servant for life Pray give me an answer as soon as possible If by letter post paid or personly to mr. Brookes 35 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls.—28th Sep. 130. I remain yours John Ward now and for ever." Addressed—"Mr. Campbell State manager wells london."

William Bartlett, Esq. of Newburyport, has, at different times, given to the Theological Seminary at Andover, (Mass.) upwards of *two hundred thousand dollars.*

A man may be a hypocrite all his life long before the public; but no man ever was before his own family. His true disposition is that which they see, however it may appear abroad.

The Mobile Register states, on the authority of a letter from Clark county, Alabama, that no rain had fallen there between the 14th June and the 25th October.

with the most heart-felt regret that
e to record an accident which has
d in the death of our highly respecta-
ew citizen, Gen'l David R. Williams.
rn that on Tuesday afternoon last,
standing under the bridge he was en-
in erecting over Lynches' Creek,
me part of the timbers gave way and
on him. On extricating him from
ressing situation it was discovered
th legs were broken below the knees,
onsiderable injury done to the chest.
ired on the following morning about
ck.

melancholy news of this afflicting
rophe have impressed us all with sor-
To the public at large the loss of
man is no common calamity. while
bereaved family and extensive circle
ds, it is irreparable.

Georgetown Union.

---

lar Discovery.—Mr. Horton, a gen-
who has been engaged in boring for
n Providence, R. I. has presented to
blic some remarkable results. In his
experiment in boring he selected the
e point of a wharf, many yards from
riginal land. He bored through a
of mud—then through a bog of
, containing a good peat, and then
sand and quartz gravel. At this
water, impregnated with copperas
nic, broke forth; but determining
ed farther, Mr. Horton next struck
ywerd and drew up vines, grape
leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine nuts,
seeds of unknown fruits, together
re water. This was 35 feet below
of the River.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Boston Transcript of Saturday states
seph J. Knapp, indicted at Salem as
mplice in the murder of Mr. White,
n found *guilty*. The trial of George
nshield, another accomplice, had com-
d.

Trials.—George Crowninshield was
d on Monday on the trial for murder.
sequently held to bail on an indict-
misprision of treason.

Knapp was on the same day sentenc-
hanged. When brought up to the
appeared (says the Transcript) a
nd subdued man. When asked if
ny thing to say why sentence should
pronounced—he could not answer;
a repetition by the Judge, he shook
d, but did not articulate. His eyes
lly filled with tears, and he tottered,
ar able to support himself from the

---

se of considerable importance has
ed the attention of the U. S. Circuit
r some days. It commenced on
sday last, and closed at half past
M. yesterday. It was, to use the
e of a contemporary, an action, in
hnical form, for a trespass with
d arms, brought by Joseph Badger,
of Boston, but now a resident of
ut, against Dr. Charles Ball, of
n, for an alledged insult offered to
ughter, during his absence from the
n the summer of 1828. The Jury,
ving been out about two hours and
eturned with a verdict of $2,000
ges and six cents costs. Judge Thomp-
Betts presided.—Counsel for the
ff, Ogden Hoffman, S. P. Staples and
Johnson; for the defendant, Elisha
ms of Hudson, Geo. Griffin and P.
dcliff.—*N. Y Gaz.*

---

e following paragraphs containing
ecclesiastical information, are ex-
e from a sermon preached by the Rev.
m Richmond, who accompanied the
of Connecticut on a mission through
alley of the Mississippi.

have now a population of about *thirteen mil-*
according to the latest returns I have seen
are about *eight thousand* laboring ministers.—
ually supposed that one minister is equal to
ional care of not more than one thousand souls.
ere there are about five millions of people in
ted States destitute of such religious instruc-
they require. Again in 1828 not more than
dred and sixty men were admitted to the sa-
ce; of these one hundred and twelve were
ed to supply vacancies occasioned by death
ewise, leaving one hundred and forty eight
to meet the demands of the increasing pop-
But the population increases at the rate
thousand per day, or three hundred and sixty-
sand a year. So that two hundred and se-
thousand were in 1820 left without adequate
s for their moral and religious education.
Address Episcopalians—brethren of the E
l Church. If our own statistics be examined,
ll be found proportionably a still greater de-
ne clergymen. The Bishop of Connecticut
the immediate and pressing calls for more
e hundred in congregations already organized.
ld to the account the congregations that may
ce collected by suitable missionaries the num-
ered would be at least doubled.

E WALTER SCOTT'S PREFACE TO THE NEW EDI-
TION OF IVANHOE.

e character of the fair Jewess (Rebecca) found
favor in the eyes of some fair readers, that
er was censured, because, when arranging
of the characters of the drama, he had not
the hand of Wilfred to Rebecca, rather than
interesting Rowena. But not to mention
prejudices of the age rendered such a union
e, the author may, in passing, observe, that
a character of a highly virtuous and lofty
degraded rather than exalted by an attempt
ard virtue with temporal prosperity. Such is
recompense which Providence has deemed
f suffering merit; and it is a dangerous and
ime to teach young persons, the most com-
ers of romance, that rectitude of conduct
principle are either naturally allied with,
ately rewarded by, the gratification of our
, or the attainment of our wishes. In a word,
ous and self denied character is dismissed
poral wealth, greatness, rank, or the indul-
such a rashly formed or ill assorted passion
Rebecca for Ivanhoe, the reader will be
, verily Virtue has had its reward. But a
the great picture of life will show, that the
self-denial, and the sacrifice of passion to
, are well lom has remunera- minded *listen*. the
consciousness of their hig- reflections a more ad-
produces on their own
ecompense, in the form of that peace which
cannot give or take away."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1830.

Fayetteville Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy.—On Monday afternoon last, Capt. Ransom, principal of this Institution, with about 40 of the Cadets, left this place on a pedestrian tour to Raleigh. They were provided with tents, baggage wagon, &c.—In a neat uniform dress, they made a very handsome appearance, and marched with great regularity and precision. We understand they will be met in Raleigh by Capt. Bingham and the Cadets from the Oxford Institution.

A negro man has been taken up and committed to our jail on suspicion of being the murderer of his master, *Joshua Edwards* of this county, who was shot about a fortnight since. We understand that he has confessed the fact. His trial will take place at the next Superior Court.

Effects of Free Trade.—As one fact is worth a thousand assertions in settling the disputed question whether we gain any thing by the opening of the West India ports, we state, that we saw a friend receive a bill of lumber a few days ago, to be sawed and delivered at Wilmington, for which he is to be paid $10 cash per thousand feet, and for which, two months ago, as he assured us, he could not have got $6, even by giving a long credit.—The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder could no doubt give us some valuable information on the subject of the effect of the opening of the Ports upon the trade of that town. He would lay us under an obligation by doing so.

Census.—Gilbert Sellers, Esq. the Deputy Marshal for Robeson County, has furnished us the following statement of the Census of that county:

White Males,	3010
Females,	3220
Male Slaves,	1244
Female do.	1228
Free col'd Males,	319
Females,	285——9406

Of whom 2 whites and 1 black are deaf and dumb, and 2 whites blind.

The increase since last census, 1202.

Onslow county contains 7813 inhabitants, of whom 4548 are whites, 3144 slaves, and 101 free colored—shewing an increase since 1820 of 797. 2 whites and 2 blacks deaf and dumb.

Edgecombe county contains as follows:

Whites, (males 3781, females 3849,)	7630
Slaves, (males 3638, females 3437,)	7075
Free col'd (males 111, females 117,)	228
Total,	14,933

Of whom 1 white and 1 black are deaf and dumb. The increase is 1657.

Guilford county contains 18,635 inhabitants, shewing an increase of 4124.

Surry county contains as follows:

Whites, (males 6084, females 6281,)	12,365
Slaves, (males 915, females 1032,)	1,947
Free col'd, (males 87, females 101,)	188
Total,	14,500

Deaf and dumb 6. Upwards of 100 years of age, 3. Increase since 1820, 2180.

Davidson county contains 15,421 inhabitants. This county was a part of Rowan when the last census was taken.

The village of Rochester, in New York, contains 10,885 inhabitants.

Census Calculations.—We have the returns of the Census from twelve counties in this State, embracing nearly one-fifth of the whole population, viz: by the last census, 125,220, and 144,109 by the present. The gain has been nearly 19,000, or 15 per cent. Supposing the rest of the State to have increased in the same proportion, the gain will amount to about 95,000; but we think the Western Counties will shew a larger proportionate increase, and that the entire gain will be about 110 or 112,000. We therefore estimate the whole population of the State at about 750,000; which will be about sufficient to preserve us from the loss of a Representative in Congress, supposing that the ratio will be fixed at fifty thousand.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Morrisville, Hickman County, (Ken.) October 25, 1830.

"From the 1st to the 5th July we had heavy falls of rain, none since; Corn crops are abundant; Cotton shortened at least one-fourth, though the quality is remarkably good and very fair, (all open.) Corn has been bargained at 75 cents a barrel—is now worth $1 50 for exportation; the freight of a bushel of corn from this to New Orleans is twenty-five cents. Very few Turnips; no Wheat seeded. The summer has been hot and is now warm for the season; only one frost yet. The heavy dews that fall at night here during the summer months assist vegetation very much in dry weather. The people are healthy."

State Bank.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of last session, this Institution is proceeding gradually to wind up its concerns. Nine months ago, the Branch Bank at Fayetteville was discontinued, and its concerns placed in the hands of an Agent; and on the 17th instant, (yesterday) the Branch Bank at Edenton was also discontinued, and its concerns placed in the hands of the present Cashier David W. Stone, Esq. who will act as the Agent of the Principal Bank in closing the business at that place.

The notes issued by the Edenton Branch, will be received by the Agent, at the Principal Bank and at the several Branches.

Ral. Register.

Prices Current at Wilmington.

Steam Mill pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River do. 5 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15 Timber, com- do. dred to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd. in water, 15. Do. 9 to 10. D. Shingles 1 25 R. O. Hhd in water, 9 to 10c. Turpentine do. 1 50 to 2 50 Pitch 1 50 Corn 50c. Rice, 100 lbs. 1 55 to 2 62.—*Cape Fear Recorder.*

Finances of North Carolina.—We have not yet received the Annual Report of the Treasurer of this State, but the following from the last Star, will shew the state of the Treasury. It appears that the expenditures have exceeded the receipts a little more than $4000.—The Literary Fund, (still much too small,) has nearly doubled in amount during the year.

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue paid by Sheriffs, the revenue of 1829 and additional returns,	$71,043 90	
From which deduct tavern tax, belonging to the Literary Fund,	2,782 66	
		68,261 24
Receipts from the executors of Jno. Haywood, late Public Treasurer,		1,095 94
Bank dividends on unappropriated stock,		13,840
Paid by the Sheriffs, arrears of taxes,		893
John Holloway on his bond,		360 13
Rent of public land and interest,		74 92
Sales of land and negroes,		11,176 48
John McRae for interest, money loaned,		40 25
Benjamin Foreman for wreck money,		57 65
Governor of N. Carolina on his check,		2,113 90
Am't rec'd on bonds for Tuscarora lands,		1,494 90½
Fabius J. Haywood on his bond,		285 33
Jas. Owen, Collector port of Wilmington,		656 35
Dividend from Buncombe Turnpike Company,		250
Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. (money refunded)		50
Bank tax,		10,456
		111,106 09½
Balance due N. Carolina 1st Nov. 1829,		74,014 12½
		185,120 21½
Deduct disbursements,		115,369 37½
Leaving in the Treasury,		69,750 84

LITERARY FUND.

Amount rec'd for entries of vacant land,		6,636
Do do auction tax,		394 12
Do do tavern tax,		2,782 66
Do do Bank dividends on stock owned & appropriated		2,918
Do do Stock in Cape Fear Navigation Company,		392 86
Do due Agricult'l Fund, transferred		1,218 64
Balance due this fund 1st Nov. 1829,		17,029 24½
		31,371 52½

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Am't rec'd on bonds for Cherokee lands,		2,817 00½
Do do on Bank div'ds, appropr'd,		2,716
Balance due this fund 1st Nov. 1829,		8,440 48
		13,973 48½
Deduct disbursements,		9,949 60
		4,023 88½

AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Amount received from Clerks,		1,529 67
Deduct disbursements,		311 03
Transferred to the Literary Fund,		1,218 64

Cumberland County, as appears by the Comptroller's statement in the last Star, has paid into the Treasury this year, $1855 91½ derived as follows: Land Tax 368 42; Town property Tax 191 34; Poll Tax 574 53; Store Tax 577 16; Tavern Tax 52 64; Natural and artificial Curiosity Tax 56 40; Gate Tax 18 80; Stud Horse Tax 16 92.

The highest sum paid by any County is $3249 44 by New Hanover. The lowest 231 92 by Haywood County. Eight of the Counties do not pay as much into the Treasury as will be drawn out by their members for pay and mileage.

The Tallahassee *Floridian*, of the 9th inst. says—that the late events in France having rendered it necessary for their esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Achille Murat, to leave, for a time, that Society to which he had endeared himself, by his hospitality, and Republican manners, the citizens, as an expression of their esteem for himself, and his amiable and accomplished lady, had invited them to a Ball on the evening of the 9th inst. to be given at the Planter's Hotel, in that city.

A Russian vessel from the Black Sea arrived at Constantinople early in August, with *seventy beautiful Circassian slaves*, who were bought by the Turkish Lords, at the rate of 7000 piastres each! The Turks had feared that the loss of Anapa would cut off their supply of Circassians.

A letter from Paris, dated 7th ult. states that a large party of American gentlemen, with their ladies, had been invited to the palace of Louis Philip, who, with his Queen, gave them a very flattering reception. Gen. Lafayette prepared the list of invited guests, at the express desire of the King.

A letter from Lewisburg, Virginia, says—"I have never witnessed such a flood of emigration, as is now pouring westward—and particularly to Missouri. There is scarcely a day but more or less are passing; and I have counted ten wagons in the streets of this small village, at one time, moving westward. Such a tide of emigration must soon plant the fertile lands of Missouri; and if her soil and climate are equal to representation, she certainly bids fair, ere long, to be one of the first States in the Union."

In looking over a Kentucky paper, we observe that the Rev. Alexander Campbell has appointment to preach in the "*republican* church" There is something singularly worldly in such a designation—but it may, nevertheless, be correct.

U. S. Gaz.

A son of Hibernia, domiciled in Broad street, who was lecturing his rib upon her extravagance in dress, was heard to say by way of climax, "By St. Patrick, when I married you, you hadn't *a rag* to your back and now you are covered with them.

Bost Transcript.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, by John McPhail, Esq., Mr. MALCOM SHAW, to Mrs. HANNAH ROBISON.

In Moore County, a few days ago, by Wm. Burret, Esq., Mr. JOHN SOWEL, aged 64, to Mrs. NANCY [illegible] 72.

[illegible], Wilmington, [illegible]MED, [illegible] night last, ALEXANDER, [illegible] secondson of Mr. [illegible] years and four months.

In Richmond County, on Sunday last, [illegible] Esq. [illegible]NCAN

Dr. S. C. Cady,

DENTIST,—FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, for a few days only, in the several departments of his profession.

His terms and manner of operating on the Teeth, he confidently believes will please. He has teeth of every description used in the Northern Cities, incorruptible, natural, animal, sea-horse, &c., which he will insert from one to a full set.

There is not, perhaps, a more correct and unerring test of taste and cleanliness in a person, than a white and elegant set of teeth. We turn with disgust from the contemplation of a countenance, disfigured with diseased and sordid teeth, while we gaze with delight and pleasure upon a face adorned with teeth sparkling with the lustre of the pearl.

Dr. C may be found at the Lafayette Hotel. Ladies attended at their residence, if desired.

November 25. §3tf§

Coach, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTING.

J. HART informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has removed his shop from the foot of Liberty Point, to the stand he now occupies immediately in the rear of the Catholic Church, where he will be found, if not at his room over Frizell & Douglass's Carriage Makers Shop. He hopes, by close attention to business, to please all who may favour him with their custom in the above branches of his profession

Fayetteville, November 25, 1830. §3-4t§

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. §3t§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1830.

The Petition of Henry Furr, John Furr, William Stallions and Rachael his wife, and Tobias Furr, and Sally Furr, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, by their Guardian Daniel Lenker and Polly Furr, *against* Jacob Furr and George Furr. } *Petition for sale of Real Estate*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Furr and George Furr, the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Jacob Furr and George Furr appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or said Petition will be heard exparte, and judgment pro confesso entered against them

From the Minutes,

JOHN CHRISTIAN, *C. M. E.*
By JOHN L. CHRISTIAN, *D. C. M. E.*

Lawrenceville, Nov 9, 1830 §6w§

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	4
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	55	60
Peach	-	do	65	70
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	16	18
Butter	-	do	15	2
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	9	9 25
Corn	-	bushel	55	60
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		5
Fine	-	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal }	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant }	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	28	30
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3½
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		75
Turks Island, }	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c. }	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	-	gallon	55	60
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. c. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....¼ do do.

By last Night's Mail.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning Nov. 24.

The Legislature has been in Session, little more than a week, and both Houses are already immersed in business, to a degree not equalled in my recollection. Various important propositions have been submitted, calculated to elicit much debate, and many which will confer great practical benefits, should they succeed. I am fearful however, that the members have not come together, with that conciliatory spirit which is so essential an ingredient in useful legislation. They seem to be split up a great deal into anomalous parties, without any great leading characteristics by which to distinguish them. There is no doubt that the Administration party have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, but they do not appear to act in concert.—The political Resolutions however introduced yesterday by Mr. Sawyer of Edenton, will bring them I think, to a rally. These Resolutions, which I will send you when printed, approve in strong and eloquent language, of the whole course of policy pursued by Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet. The *Veto* Message is particularly expatiated upon, as indicative of the determination of the President to restore the Constitution to its original limitations. The Tariff is denounced as a deliberate and palpable infraction of the Constitution and as enriching one portion of the community at the expense of the other. They are laid on the table for the present. Another Resolution has been submitted in the Senate, by Mr. HALL of Brunswick, couched in more qualified language, in which the unequal operation of the Tariff is asserted and a respectful protest recommended.

The Judiciary Committee are already overwhelmed with subjects of enquiry, as is indeed the case with most of the other Committees. One of perhaps as general interest as any other, is, as to the expediency of altering the law relative to insolvent debtors, so as to allow creditors, except such as claim on open account, an equal portion of the effects of the debtor. There is also a proposition before the Education Committee, to appropriate the interest of the Literary Fund, to the instruction of indigent children.

No day has been fixed on for balloting for Senator, Treasurer or Governor. Motions have been made to this effect, but have failed. For the two first offices, there are a number of prominent names in the public eye, but to express any conjecture as to the result, would be perfectly idle in the present organization of parties.

There is a bill before the Senate, limiting the annual session of the Legislature to six weeks, or in the event of its being protracted to a longer period, to allow no compensation for the excess. It is not difficult to predict the fate of the bill.

There are two cases of contested elections, one on the ground of informality, and the reception of illegal votes—the other, on the ground of constitutional disqualification, inasmuch as the sitting member, (Mr. Weaver of Guilford,) is alleged to have been at the time of his election, a Minister of the Gospel in regular standing.

The Petersburg Rail Road Company have sent a memorial to the Legislature, for permission to extend their Road into this State. I hear nothing of the Railway from Campbellton to Fayetteville, by way of experiment. Thus is it ever. We sit supinely, and suffer others to tear from us the prize, which a little exertion on our part, would place securely within our grasp.

Your talented Representative has arrived and taken his seat. Much is expected of him, but there is no danger of his disappointing public anticipation. He is certainly one of the most powerful debaters in either House.

A select committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary. I do not know whether the Legislature is ripe for such an Institution, but there is no doubt it would tend greatly to lessen the commission of crime in our State.

None of the Committees, to whom the Governor's Message was carved out, have yet submitted reports on the various portions of it with which they are charged When they do so, no doubt much animated discussion will be elicited.

Extract from another letter, same date.

"I have scarcely had time, since my arrival, to look about, and find out the news, and what is agitating the political part of the community here I can therefore only allude to general measures and subjects.

"It is believed that Gov. Owen will not be run for Senator, and that he will have opposition for Governor, (viz. Mr. Spaight.) It is supposed that Donnell and Mangum will be run for Senator. Judge Cameron, it is well understood, will resign the office of President of the State Bank. It is doubtful who will be his successor—rumour says, Mr. Gavin Hogg. I learn that he will accept of it. Mr. Mhoon from Bertie, and Mr. Robt. Burton, (a Lawyer from the West,) will be run for Treasurer. The present incumbent certainly will not be a candidate.

"Mr. Sawyer, the Member from Edenton, introduced yesterday, a series of resolutions approving the measures of the Administration, and the *veto* message, and declaring the Tariff Laws a palpable and dangerous violation of the Federal Constitution. So that you see we are to be launched into the wide ocean of politics.

"Mr. Martin introduces his Bank Bill into the Senate to-morrow.

"I cannot yet prognosticate what will be the fate of measures, or the specific character and tendency of this Legislature."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Nov. 17, Brigs Jasper from New York, Favorite from Boston, Damon from New York, Crusader from New York. Schrs Experiment from Boston, Farmer from Philadelphia, Ann Smith from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Adamant for St. Domingo, Schrs. Exampler for Havana, Fair Play for Philadelphia.

POETRY.

"TWAS BUT A BABE."

I asked them why the verdant turf was riven
From its firm rooting, and with a silent lip
They pointed to a new made chasm among
The marble-pillar'd mansions of the dead.
Who goeth to his rest in yon damp couch?
The tearless crowd pass on. "'Twas but a babe."
A babe! And so ye poise in the stern scales
Of calculation, the fond bosom's wealth,
Rating its priceless idols as ye weigh
Such merchandize as moth and rust corrupt,
Or the rude robber steals. Ye mete out grief
Perchance, when youth, maturity or age
Sink in the thronging tomb; but when the breath
Grows icy on the lip of innocence
Release your wearied sympathies, and say
"'Twas but a babe."

What know ye of *her* love
Who patient watcheth till the stars grow dim
Over her drooping infant, with an eye
Bright as unchanging Hope, if *his* repose?
What know ye of *her* woe, who sought no joy
More exquisite, than on his placid brow
To trace the glow of health, and drink at dawn
The ardent lustre of his waking smile.

Go ask that musing father why the grave
So narrow and so noteless might not close
Without a tear; and though his lip be mute,
Feeling the poverty of speech to give
Fit answer to thee, still his pallid brow,
And the deep agonizing prayer, that load
Midnight's dark wing for Him—the God of strength,
Who dealeth balsam to the broken heart,
May satisfy thy question.

Ye who mourn
When e'er yon vacant cradle, or the robes
That deck'd the lost one's form, awake a tide
Of recollected joy, can ye not trust
Your treasures to *His* arms whose changeless care
Passeth a mother's love?—Can ye not hope
When a few hasty years their race have run,
To go to him, tho' he no more on earth
Returns to you?

And when glad faith doth hear,
To cheer her 'mid the ceaseless toil of earth,
Some echo of celestial harmonies,
Archangel's praises, and the high response
Of seraphim, with cherub's thrilling chant,
Think that your babe is there.

L. H. S.

Young Lad. Jour.

Temperance Convention.

At the suggestion of several Temperance Societies, a Convention of the friends of temperance will be held in Raleigh, on the 15th of December Delegates from the different Societies and Counties in the State are requested to attend. The principal object of the Convention will be, the formation of a State Society.

WM. PECK, Prs. R. T. S.

Such Editors as can conscientiously insert the above, will confer a favor by doing so for a few times.

W. P.

Raleigh, November 3.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted immediately,

One or two first rate *Journeyman*, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three *Apprentices*.

H. ERAMBERT.

November 4th. 1830.

More New Books.

THE Subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of

Law, Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, &c.

Together with a supply of *STATIONARY*, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c. All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

As he is frequently receiving new supplies, any Book not in Store, will be procured to order at a short notice.

A. SALISBURY.

November 1, 1830. §700tf.§

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Brick Store on Hay street, three doors east of the Lafayette Hotel and lately occupied by Kyle & Dailey.

NOTT & STARR.

New Goods.

JUST received by the Subscribers and now opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, and Cutlery,
Shoes and Combs,
Beaver, Rorum, and wool Hats,
Cotton Yarn,
Writing & wrapping Paper,
Men's and boy's leather, Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Cotton Cards,
Spelling Books, &c.

Which they offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville November 3. §700-6w.§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PEISON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING,
Coach & Gig Trimming.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Gen. Ayer as an Auction store, next door above Mr. Kyle's new building, where they have on hand a large assortment of articles in their line, manufactured by themselves, consisting of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddle Bags, Valises, &c.

☞All kinds of Reparing, executed with neatness and despatch.

SUNDY & HARTMAN.

October 21, 1830. §98tf.§

FALL & WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender. &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf

BL[illegible] printed, are kept con-
Of all kinds, for sale at this office.

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. [93tf.]

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN,
ALEX. D. McLEAN, } Admr's.

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers for sale very low for *Cash:*

2,000 lbs. loaf SUGAR,
Brown ditto,
Coffee,
Gunpowder Tea,
Imperial do.
Alspice,
Pepper and Mustard,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Goshen Cheese,
Saltpetre,
Indigo and Alum,
Irish Potatoes,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do.
Seidlitz Powders,
Essence of Peppermint,
Antique Oil,
British do.
Cordials, assorted,
Port Wine, supr. quality,
Madeira, do. do.
Old Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Sup'r chewing Tobacco,
Small plug do.
Cigars, superior quality,
Phosphorus Lights,
Violin Strings, assorted,
Copperas,
Cocoa Nuts,
Filberts and Palm Nuts,
Soft shell Almonds,
Raisins, (bunch,)
Fresh Currants,
Ginger,
Hair Powder.

With a large assortment of TOYS.

☞Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholsesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cts. per pound.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1830. §99 6t.§

Parasols & Italian Lustrings

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. [85tf]

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

10 Barrels Fanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
30 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
[illegible] Salt,
[illegible] assortment of Castings,
Iron; American Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Sq

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Sh

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with most care, expressly for this market, and pu for cash, which enables him to sell much than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWI

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinet
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velve
Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do,
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and size
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and othe
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and Fre
Do do do do Ho
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful ass
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured
Do. do do do do do Flo
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies'
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Collerets and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortm
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Ho
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Flo
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs, &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogan
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do to call and examine the above assortment, as Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash country produce

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

Mansion Hotel

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Parlor Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers will enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other accommodations are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. The Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and the Hotel, vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel, and so attached to the Establishment.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, by the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends, from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville, N.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq. and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce. Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 68tf.